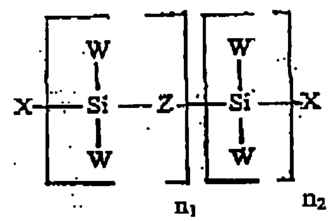
Amendments to the Claims:

1. (Cancelled)

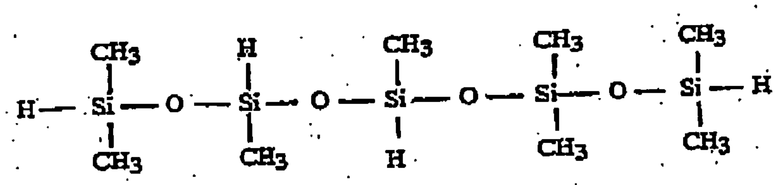
2. (Previously presented) The process of claim 21 wherein said silicone polymer is a polysilane of the Formula I:



- I

wherein X is an organic end group, W is an organic or inorganic group, with X and W being selected such that the polysilane contains at least two Si-H groups and sufficient to provide a branched structure, Z is oxygen, and n_1 and n_2 are the number of repeating groups in the chain.

3. (Previously presented) The process of claim 2 wherein said polysilane of formula I is a polyhydrosiloxane of the formula:



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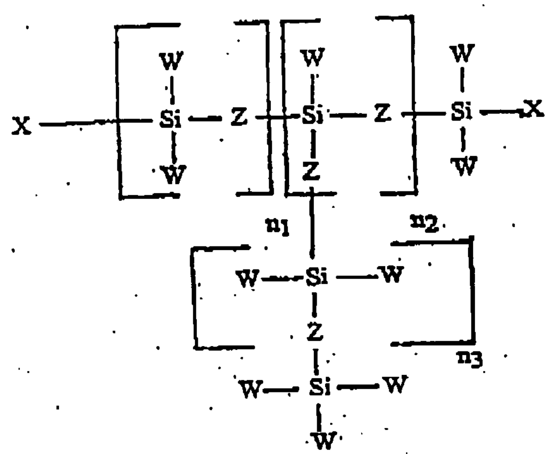
4. (Previously presented) The process of claim 21 wherein said silicone polymer is a polysilane of the Formula II:



- II

wherein X is an organic end group, W is an organic or inorganic group, with X and W being selected such that the polysilane contains at least two Si-H groups and sufficient to provide a branched structure, Z is oxygen, and n_1, n_2 and n_3 are the number of repeating groups in the chain.

5. (Previously presented) The process of claim 4 wherein said polysilane of Formula II is a branched polyhydrosiloxane of the formula:

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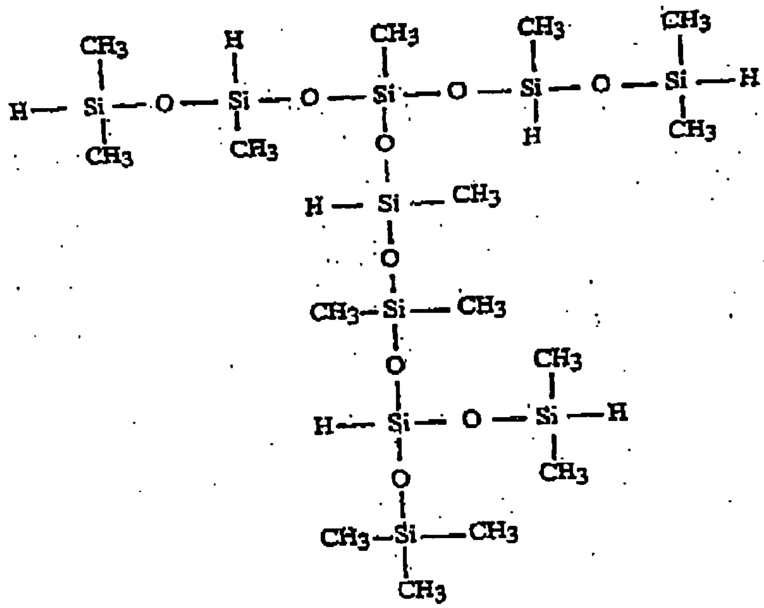
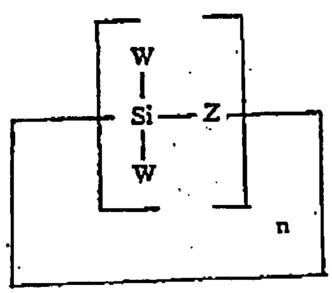


6. (Currently amended) The process of claim 21 wherein said <u>silicone</u> ~~silane~~ polymer is a polysilane of the formula III:



- III

wherein W is an organic or inorganic group selected such that the polysilane contains at least two Si-H groups and sufficient to provide a branched structure, Z is oxygen, and n is the number of repeating groups in the chain.

PAGE 10/15 * RCVD AT 12/13/2005 3:49:08 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-6/35 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID: * DURATION (mm-ss):04-52

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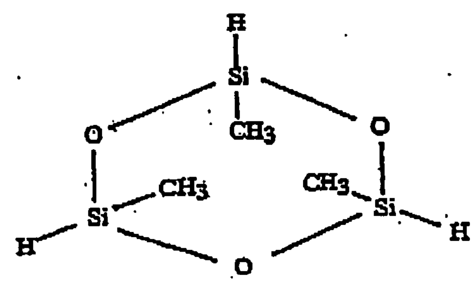
7. (Currently amended) The process of claim 6 wherein said polysilane is a cyclic polyhydrosiloxane of the formula:



8. (Cancelled)

9. (Cancelled)

10. (Previously presented) A branched copolymer of polypropylene (PP) and methylhydrosiloxane-dimethylsiloxane random copolymer (MDMS) produced by melt phase hydrosilylation, wherein the ratio of PP to MDMS is such that the polymer contains free Si-H groups, said copolymer being coupled, through free Si-H groups, to an inorganic filler, inorganic surface, a hydroxy-containing polymer, vinyl-containing polymer or other polymer containing functional groups reactive with free Si-H.

11. (Original) The copolymer of claim 10 wherein said coupling is effected by a hydrosilylation reaction or a dehydrogenerative coupling reaction.

12. (Previously presented) A branched copolymer of polypropylene (PP) and methylhydrosiloxane-dimethylsiloxane random copolymer (MDMS) produced by melt phase hydrosilylation, wherein the ratio of PP to MDMS is such that the

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polymer contains free Si-H groups and wherein the free Si-H groups are cross-linked.

13. (Previously presented) The copolymer of claim 12 wherein free Si-H groups are converted into a Si-OH group by a metal-catalyzed reaction with water and subsequently dehydrogenatively coupling to a second Si-H group.

14. (Original) The copolymer of claim 12 wherein Si-H groups are reacted by dehydrogenative coupling.

15. (Previously presented) A branched copolymer of polypropylene (PP) and a methylhydrosiloxane-dimethylsiloxane random copolymer (MDMS) produced by melt phase hydrosilylation, which is coupled to metallic, glass, ceramic or other vitreous surface.

16. (Cancelled)

17. (Cancelled)

18. (Original) A process of forming a branched polypropylene, which comprises effecting melt phase hydrosilylation of a terminally-unsaturated polypropylene in the presence of a methylhydrosiloxane-dimethylsiloxane random copolymer (MDMS).

19. (Cancelled)

20. (Cancelled)

21. (Previously presented) A process of forming a branched copolymer, which comprises:

treating a polyolefin with peroxide to provide terminal unsaturation,

and

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reacting the terminally-unsaturated polyolefin with a silicone polymer containing at least two Si-H groups in a melt phase reactive extrusion hydrosilylation reaction.

22. (Previously presented) The process of claim 21 wherein said polyolefin is polypropylene.

23. (Previously presented) The process of claim 18 wherein the ratio of polypropylene to methylhydrosiloxane-dimethylsiloxane random copolymer is such that the polymer contains free Si-H groups.

24. (Previously presented) The process of claim 23 wherein said copolymer is coupled, through free Si-H groups, to an inorganic filter, inorganic surface, a hydroxyl-containing polymer, vinyl-containing polymer or other polymer containing functional groups reactive with free Si-H.

25. (Previously presented) The process of claims 24 wherein said coupling is effected by a hydrosilylation reaction or a dehydrogenerative coupling reaction.

26. (Previously presented) The process of claim 23 wherein the free Si-H groups are cross-linked.

27. (Previously presented) The process of claim 26 wherein free Si-H groups are converted into a Si-OH group by a metal-catalyzed reaction with water and subsequently dehydrogenatively coupling to a second Si-H group.

28. (Previously presented) The process of claim 26 wherein Si-H groups are reacted by dehydrogenative coupling.

29. (Previously presented) The process of claim 18 wherein said copolymer is coupled to metallic, glass, ceramic or other vitreous surface.

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